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ABSTRACT

This tobacco education curriculum for second grade contains a sampling of teaching methods, concepts and objectives for the course, and instructional units. Each unit, designed to reinforce a major concept in regard to smoking, lists suggested learning activities as well as instructional materials to be used and resources available to the teacher. Fact sheets and work sheets are included in the booklet. (JD)

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HEALTH EDUCATION: SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

TOBACCO EDUCATION CURRICULUM

GRADE TWO

The University of the State of New York/THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Drug Education

Albany, New York

1979

SP015333

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FOREWORD

This curriculum was developed for the following purposes:

1) as a reference for schools in planning a coordinated K-12 educational support program for reducing smoking as a part of the Regents Action Plan to Reduce Drug Abuse.

2) as an outline of content and methods for schools to use in implementing the requirements of Education Law, Section 804 and Commissioner's Regulations regarding Health Education, Section 135.3, as they relate to tobacco education programs.

3) as a manual for the teacher to use in planning and in the classroom.

The curriculum is designed sequentially within a particular grade, as well as from grade to grade. All concepts and objectives are considered basic and essential, although leeway is provided in selection of actual activities used. Many activities and objectives are not exclusively in the domain of tobacco education; thus the time required for their use would be appropriately allocated from integrated subject areas - for example: alcohol and other drug abuse; mental health; cardiovascular health and physical fitness; general health and safety; reading, writing, spelling and speech; social, developmental and decision-making skills; visual arts; civics; and science.

Prior to publication, the curriculum was assessed by 152 elementary and secondary teachers in 17 urban, suburban and rural school districts in New York State. Suggestions made by pilot teachers were considered in preparing the final manuscript.

CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgements	iii
Foreword	iv
Preface	vi
Tobacco Curriculum Matrix	viii
A Sampling of Teaching Methods	ix
Concepts and Objectives for Grades K-3	xiii
Materials List	1
Instructional Units	3
Appendices:	
American Cancer Society, County Unit Offices	49
New York State Offices of the American Heart Assn.	53
American Lung Associations	55

PREFACE

Our most clearly preventable health problems are those resulting from the use of tobacco. Yet, although most people now recognize the health risks of smoking, many people who use tobacco find it just too difficult to change this habit.

The best approach to preventing the health problems caused by tobacco use is clearly to prevent the formation of the tobacco habit. This must be a process that begins with young children and continues until adulthood, involving not only what the child knows about the effects of tobacco use on the body, but also the child's feelings, values, attitudes, self-awareness, behavior patterns and skills; involving not only the classroom, but also other places where the child is influenced to smoke or not to smoke - the school, the community and the home.

A school tobacco education program should have the following characteristics:

1) It should be provided within the context of the comprehensive health education program, taught in the elementary grades by the classroom teacher and in the secondary grades by a certified health teacher.

2) Program objectives should emphasize the factors that influence people to smoke (e.g., self-image, values, decision-making) rather than the nature and effects of tobacco and smoking.

3) Activities should be designed to involve students in their own learning, helping them become responsible for planning and conducting their own lives.

4) It should be a continuous, sequential program that supports healthy attitudes and decisions based upon information acquired from the earliest grades through senior high school.

5) Program content beyond the primary grades should present a balanced view of the issues; as students mature they will recognize the complexity of the economic and social aspects of the tobacco industry, the smoking habit and of smoke-polluted air.

6) It should be articulated with a written school smoking policy developed with input from students and lay members of the community, as well as school faculty and health education professionals.

7) It should involve parents and the community to the fullest extent possible.

8) The instructors for the program should make sincere efforts to set examples for their students.

This curriculum is unique in several aspects:

1) It provides a basic instructional program rather than an exhaustive collection of possibilities. Only essential concepts and objectives have been identified. Activities have been selected for variety, ease of use by the teacher, and for their direct relevance to essential objectives. A special effort has been made at both levels to design activities that integrate with other subject areas, e.g., English, art, social studies, music, math, science and physical education.

2) It combines the expertise of specialists in humanistic and values education with specialists in tobacco education and in curriculum design and development. The purpose of this approach is to provide suppport for the practice of cognitive learnings through enhancing self-image, self-understanding and coping/decision-making skills.

3) It is basically self-contained. Most materials needed are readily available in the classroom; most audiovisuals are available for free loan from voluntary agencies; teacher references are few and moderately priced; worksheets and patterns are provided.

4) It is possible for most elementary and health education teachers to use this curriculum directly in their classrooms without the need for an inservice training program or for a local committee to become involved in rewriting to adapt the material to local needs. (An inservice training program for teachers, administrators and community health professionals could, however, improve the quality of the smoking education program.)

It is important that teachers form the habit of identifying, contacting and working with community professionals and agencies. The products of coordinated school-community efforts far surpass what any teacher can achieve in a classroom. Such programs provide for a free exchange of experience, information and materials; an extension of learnings into real life situations; practical experiences for students that give them a sense of achievement, of belonging to the community and of responsibility for community health; and increased understanding of and support for school programs.

TOBACCO CURRICULUM MATRIX

MAJOR CONCEPTS	GRADES	KINDER-GARTEN	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	FIFTH	SIXTH	JUNIOR HIGH	SENIOR HIGH
I. Self-Image, Self-Knowledge and Values										
1. Self-Image		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Self-Awareness		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Awareness of Others		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Value One's Health		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Personal Responsibility for Health		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
II. Tobacco Knowledge and Issues										
1. Safety Hazards Related to Tobacco Use			X		X					
2. Importance of Clean Air			X	X	X					
3. Immediate Effects of Tobacco Use			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Rights of Nonsmokers and Smokers			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Tobacco Habit				X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Effects of Smoking on Athletic Performance					X	X	X	X	X	X
7. Long-Range Effects of Tobacco Use					X	X	X	X	X	X
8. Psychological and Social Factors of Tobacco Use					X	X	X	X	X	X
9. Tobacco Advertising						X	X	X	X	X
10. Tobacco and U.S. Economy						X	X	X	X	X
11. U.S. Government Roles							X	X		X
III. Coping Skills										
1. Communications Skills		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Decision-Making Skills		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Decisions About Tobacco Use			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Alternatives to Tobacco Use								X	X	X
5. Quit Smoking									X	X

A SAMPLING OF TEACHING METHODS

The methods you use in your health teaching will make all the difference between classes that are boring, lifeless and without meaning, and classes that are exciting -- classes that will get the students actively interested in learning and doing things that will give them the facts they should know and, at the same time, help them to develop a realistic attitude toward health.

A variety of methods will make it easier to adapt to individual differences among students; emphasis should be on the quality of each method rather than on quantity. No one method or procedure will fit all occasions. A method that you find helpful in one learning situation may not work at all in another.

The following teaching methods are offered as a pedagogical assortment from which you may choose to adapt those best suited to your own talents and to the classes you teach.

BRAINSTORMING

Can be used to teach students to respect and build on their own and others' creative abilities and to acquire the experimental frame of mind necessary for effective problem-solving. Brainstorming can often bring out some very useful suggestions as well as increase the students' involvement in learning.

1. Introduce the topic of brainstorming. It can be described as a first step in problem-solving - a method for getting out the maximum number of ideas for consideration. Emphasize that the only rule is to spill out ideas as quickly as possible, without discussion of your own thoughts or the thoughts of others.
2. Divide class into random groups of three to five students. Each group should have paper and pencil or pen. Have each group select a recorder.
3. Instruct the groups to think of as many things as they can that the class does in a day. The recorder lists these on the paper.
4. Give the groups ten minutes to record their ideas. (If any groups lose steam ahead of time, encourage them to keep trying).
5. Ask each group to choose its two most important ideas to be shared with the entire class.
6. Post the lists so that everyone can see how many ideas emerged in a short time.
7. Select a planning committee to combine ideas.

Followup:

Ask the class the following questions:

1. Was this a good way to get people to listen to your ideas?
2. Did many good ideas come out?
3. Can you think of other times we might use this method of sharing ideas in the class?

FISH BOWL

The Fish Bowl can be used when there is a problem in the class, to generate ideas or to solve a problem or moral dilemma. All the students have an oppo:tunity to get involved, to have their say, to hear how others perceive the situation and decide on a mutually acceptable solution in an orderly, democratic fashion.

a) Ask for six volunteers to sit in a circle with one extra chair.
b) The rest of the class stands or sits around the outside of the circle.
c) Only the six volunteers can discuss the problem and say whatever they want to say.
d) Students on the outside who wish to say something must sit in the extra chair and wait to be recognized by one of the others in the fish bowl. Once recognized, he/she can say whatever he/she wants to add, clarify or question, then must vacate the chair for someone else.

Possible problems that could be solved using this activity include cheating, stealing, loyalty, breaking rules, interfering with the rights of others.

DISCUSSION

Discussion has several purposes: to develop interest in a new topic; to test understanding, concepts and experiences; to exchange opinions and viewpoints; to develop critical thinking, critical listening, and clear discourse; and to facilitate awareness of misleading, irrelevant, and false statements.

Either the teacher or a qualified student may take the leadership role in initiating and facilitating discussion. The teacher should respect each student's beliefs and encourage the expression of personal opinions while also encouraging him/her to listen carefully and thoughtfully to the views of others. The teacher should accept rather than judge statements that are emotionally based, question erroneous statements and make authoritative references available to the students.

LECTURE-DISCUSSION

This term is used to cover a wide range of presentations, combined with discussion. Encouraged within it are presentations not only by the teacher, but also tapes, films, television, or similar forms of communication. A presentation by the teacher, by an outside resource person, or by a student can help to arouse interest in a subject and set the stage for discussion, problem-solving or other types of activity. Case materials, unfinished stories, and critical issues may be handled in this way. Lecture-discussion teaching should be used only where it is the best method to handle a particular objective, since it involves the student in only a limited way.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION/PROBLEM-SOLVING

Learning to resolve a conflict situation between individuals, an individual and a group, or between groups, without sacrificing one's identity, self-respect or control over one's life can be one of the most important life skills anyone can learn. To arrive at a solution to a conflict which allows everyone involved to feel satisfied, and that is mutually agreed upon, one must learn how to communicate without demeaning another.

An excellent five-step process is discussed in Personalizing Education: Values Clarification and Beyond. (See Materials List for Grade One and above.) Briefly, the five-step process to Conflict Resolution is:

Step 1. State the Problem: Participants state the problem as they see it and how they feel about it without blaming, criticizing, judging or shaming.

Step 2. Define the Specifics of the Problem: Participants then note the points of agreement and disagreement.

Step 3. Brainstorm All Possible Solutions: Participants contribute as many ideas as possible to how the conflict may be resolved, to create awareness that there may be a number of ways to deal with the problem.

Step 4. Identify the Consequences: Participants select the most suitable situations from the list they brainstormed and outline the consequences of each.

Step 5. Choosing a Solution: Finally participants evaluate suitable solutions and consequences and agree on one solution that is acceptable to all.

This process can be used in any conflict situation, role-play situation or real life conflict to help students learn decision-making skills.

ROLE PLAYING

Students assume different roles and improvise dialogue as they act out a problem situation. Role play provides an excellent method for helping students learn about their own attitudes and behaviors and find new ways of dealing with problems. As a followup to a role-play activity, discuss what occurred in the role play and how everyone felt about the interactions. This method may be used in small groups, or with one small group role-playing before the class.

DRAMATIZATION

Students act out stories, dramas, skits or situations written by a teacher, student or author. Dramatization is used to illustrate how other people have dealt with different problems or situations. As a followup to this activity discuss what happened, student reactions and what they might have done differently from the characters in the drama. This method is best used as a supplement to other forms of instruction and should be selected and evaluated on the basis of its educational potential, not its entertainment value.

PLAYS AND STORIES

A group writing project may include an entire class. Students should be given a pertinent theme; the play or story should teach a concrete lesson in a practical situation. Acting out the plays or stories provides additional experiences geared toward the learning goals.

SELF-CONSTRUCTED VISUAL AIDS

Aside from providing a useful outlet for creativity and originality, self-constructed visual aids enliven instruction and help clarify, simplify, emphasize, interpret, and reinforce learnings. Symbolic representation of data may be used through charts, tables, diagrams, maps, graphs, posters, cartoons, dioramas, mobiles, and combinations of these. Charts, tables, graphs, and maps are effective in disseminating information in a compact form, while posters and cartoons, by their potential emotional impact, justify their use in the classroom because of their potential influence on attitudes.

EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Experiments may be performed by students or demonstrated to the class by the teacher. Preplanning includes choosing scientifically sound experiments that are in line with the purpose of the lesson and with the maturity of the students; obtaining necessary materials and equipment; and anticipating questions about the results.

SURVEYS

Each step in planning and carrying out a survey has potential educational value. Individuals, committees, or the entire class may conduct surveys. Ideally, a survey should lead to action if the results show that action is needed. This ideal may not always be realizable in the classroom situation, but awareness of community needs is at least sharpened. A survey involves preplanning, collecting, analyzing, interpreting and evaluating data and reporting the findings to the class.

The teacher's role is to guide the students so that they will secure the information they are seeking and interpret and evaluate it correctly. If oral or written questionnaires are used, the teacher's help may be needed to ensure clarity and ease of administration and tabulation. When community facilities are visited, proper prearrangements should be made and a followup thank you letter sent. If students plan to evaluate their findings, care should be taken that the criteria used are sound.

(Note: If a sophisticated study is planned, it is suggested that teachers use school and/or community expertise in sampling, analyzing and interpreting information.)

INTERVIEWS

Whereas surveys usually cover relatively large numbers of people or a variety of facilities, interviews are a learning technique in which a small number of selected individuals are questioned on a specific topic. Teacher assistance and direction may be necessary to help with the formulation of questions to be used.

RESEARCH

Some students may need broad experience in searching for answers to questions and problems. Encyclopedia research should be minimized; pupils instead should be aided and encouraged to visit community institutions, to interview experts, and to read, analyze and interpret the research of authorities.

CONCEPTS AND OBJECTIVES FOR GRADES K-3

KINDERGARTEN

CONCEPT I:

Development of a positive self-image enables the student to accept and express him/herself and to make independent decisions.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will be able to identify and express a variety of feelings.
2. The student will be able to identify several ways of expressing happy, sad, angry and frightened feelings.
3. The student will verbalize some unique and special characteristics about him/herself.
4. Presented with opportunities the student will make independent decisions.
5. Presented with opportunities to make a choice, the student will express satisfaction in thinking for him/herself.

CONCEPT II:

When children feel good about themselves, they are able to work, play and interact with others in a responsible and caring way.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will be able to accept feelings of others that may differ from his/her own.
2. The student will identify positive characteristics of self and others.
3. The student will discuss the importance of sharing and working with others.
4. The student will accept decisions of others that may differ from his/her own.

CONCEPT III:

In order for the child to adopt non-smoking attitudes and behaviors, he/she must develop a desire to stay well and to have a strong healthy body.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will be able to recognize the difference between feeling good and feeling sick.
2. The student will value his/her own physical well-being.
3. The student will identify ways he/she is responsible for keeping his/her body healthy.
4. The student will explain the importance of making personal decisions for good health.
5. The student will describe actions which are good for health and actions which are bad for health.
6 The student will identify safety hazards to health.
7. Given an opportunity, the student will choose to follow safety rules.

FIRST GRADE

CONCEPT I:

A positive self-image enables a child to accept him/herself, interact with others, and make responsible decisions.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will be able to identify feelings and how they change.
2. The student will be able to express a variety of feelings.
3. The student will be able to explain how he/she would handle a situation which caused an unpleasant feeling.
4. The student will be given opportunities for making personal decisions.
5. The student will be able to give reasons why it is good to make his/her own decisions.
6. The student will accept consequences for his/her decisions.
7. The student will accept feelings, decisions and actions of others that may differ from his/her own.
8. The student will be able to describe several ways in which each person is unique.
9. The student will contribute to group decision-making.
10. The student will accept group decisions.

CONCEPT II:

A child who values his/her own health can more easily adopt nonsmoking attitudes and behaviors.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will identify things that he/she chooses to do to stay healthy.
2. The student will give reasons for caring for and protecting his/her body.
3. The student will identify several choices that can be made to protect a healthy body.

CONCEPT III:

Air is important to all living things.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will identify some characteristics of air.
2. The student will describe why air is necessary for life.
3. The student will identify why air is important in breathing.
4. The student will name several ways air can become polluted.
5. The student will describe how smoking is a source of air pollution.
6. The student will describe how smoking affects our "senses."
7. The student will describe how smoking is harmful to nonsmokers as well as smokers.
8. The student will identify ways in which he/she makes choices about the air he/she breathes.
9. The student will be able to explain why clean air is important.
10. The student will express positive feelings about clean air.

CONCEPT IV:

Cigarette smoking is a safety hazard.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will be able to list various safety hazards.
2. The student will be able to list various hazards caused by smoking.
3. The student will identify ways in which smoking can cause fires.

SECOND GRADE

CONCEPT I:

The reinforcement of a positive self-image enables a child to accept him/herself, interact with others, and make responsible decisions.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will describe how he/she may express a variety of emotions.
2. The student will discover that feelings are related to experiences.
3. The student will explore many ways that people handle feelings.
4. The student will discover that some methods of handling one's emotions may be more constructive than other ways.
5. The student will demonstrate an ability to make decisions.
6. The student will examine alternatives and consequences before making a decision.
7. The student will accept the consequences for decisions freely made.

CONCEPT II:

A child who values and maintains a strong healthy body can more easily adopt nonsmoking attitudes and behaviors.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will acknowledge responsibility for protecting the health of his/her body.
2. The student will identify specific behaviors and consequences that will affect his/her future health.
3. The student will discuss the difference between sickness caused by exposure to something and sickness resulting from poor health choices.
4. The student will express pride in something he/she does to maintain a healthy body.

CONCEPT III:

Air is important to maintain body systems.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will identify the properties of air.
2. The student will describe how air is used by the body.
3. The student will explain how "dirty" air affects the respiratory system.

CONCEPT IV:

Personal and environmental air pollution are hazards to health.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will define air pollution.
2. The student will identify sources of environmental air pollution.
3. The student will identify sources of personal air pollution.
4. The student will explain why tobacco smoking is a major source of personal air pollution.
5. The student will express his/her feelings about environmental and personal air pollution.

CONCEPT V:

Many of the things we do regularly become habits.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will discuss the meaning of a habit.
2. The student will list various personal habits.
3. When presented with a list of potential habits, students will be able to classify them on a personal basis as "healthy," "unhealthy" or "neither healthy nor unhealthy."
4. The student will identify smoking as a habit.

THIRD GRADE

CONCEPT I:

A positive self-image enables a child to make responsible decisions regarding risk-taking behaviors.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will role play how he/she might express emotions and handle them.
2. The student will learn and practice communication skills as a way of handling needs and feelings.
3. Given a situation, the student will gather information about the causes of an action prior to making a judgement.
4. The student will examine alternatives and consequences in making decisions.
5. The student will identify actions which may be considered risk-taking.
6. The student will be able to discuss his/her feelings about risk-taking behaviors.
7. The student will list mistakes one can make and how one can learn from his/her mistakes.
8. The student will discuss a situation when it is all right to change his/her mind.

CONCEPT II.

Smoking contributes to poor physical health.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will name and locate six body systems.
2. The student will describe the functions of six body systems.
3. The student will locate and identify the body systems affected by smoking.
4. The student will be able to explain the immediate effects of smoking on the body systems.
5. The student will be able to discuss how smoke affects people who do not smoke.
6. The student will discuss how smoking reduces athletic performance.

CONCEPT III:

Cigarette smoking is a safety hazard.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will identify safety hazards which are caused by smoking.
2. The student will list ways in which smoking-related fire hazards can be prevented.

CONCEPT IV:

Cigarette smoking can be habit-forming.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will list various reasons why people smoke.
2. The student will describe why smoking is a habit.
3. The student will explain why he/she feels smoking is a poor health habit.

CONCEPT V:

Assuming personal responsibility for safeguarding one's own health is essential for a long and healthy life.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will identify health habits that affect present and future health.
2. The student will set personal goals for protecting his/her own body.
3. The student willl express pride in making personal decisions about health habits.
4. The student will explain why the decision to smoke or not to smoke is a personal one.
5. The student will discuss the importance of assuming responsibility for one's health.

MATERIALS LIST

GRADE TWO

The following materials are suggested as resources for the curriculum. Some of these must be ordered early and most are free. It is suggested that the resources be ordered far enough in advance to assure reservation of films and delivery of materials when needed.

TEACHER RESOURCES - The following materials are examples of references that provide further background or more detailed information. Their acquisition is optional.

AFFECTIVE EDUCATION:

Canfield, Jack and Wells, Harold C. 100 Ways to Enhance Self-Concept in the Classroom. A Handbook for Teachers and Parents. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1976. Price: $6.95.

Chase, Larry. The Other Side of the Report Card: A How-To-Do It Program. Santa Monica, CA: Goodyear Publishing Company, 1975. Price: $9.50.

Hendricks, Gay and Russell Wills. The Centering Book: Awareness Activities for Children, Parents and Teachers. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1975. Price: $3.95.

Howe, Leland W. and Howe, Mary Martha. Personalizing Education: Values Clarification and Beyond. New York: Hart Publishing Company, 1975. May be ordered from the National Humanistic Education Center, 110 Spring Street, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866. Price: $5.95.

SMOKING AND HEALTH:

The Smoking Digest: Progress Report on a Nation Kicking the Habit. National Cancer Institute, Office of Cancer Communications, Bethesda, MD 20014. Free.

CLASS RESOURCES:

ORDER TWO MONTHS IN ADVANCE.

Film: Octopuff in Kumquat and Teacher's Guide. Order from your local Lung Association or write American Lung Association of New York State, 8 Mountain View Avenue, Albany, NY 12205. Free on loan.

Film: Huffless, Puffless Dragon. Order from the American Cancer Society, New York State Division, 6725 Lyons Street, P.O. Box 7, East Syracuse, NY 13057 or call (315) 437-7025. Free.

ORDER ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.

Pamphlet: "No Smoking - Lungs At Work." Order one copy per student from your local Lung Association, or write American Lung Association of New York State, 8 Mountain View Avenue, Albany, NY 12205. Price: Free.

Pamphlet: "The Story of A Cigarette Coloring Book." Order one copy per student from the American Cancer Society, New York State Division, 6725 Lyons Street, P.O. Box 7, East Syracuse, NY 13057 or call (315) 437-7025. Free.

35

36

GRADE 2 CONCEPT 1

CONCEPT: The reinforcement of a positive self-image enables a child to accept him/herself, interact with others, and make responsible decisions.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES

OBJECTIVES:

1. The student will describe how he/she may express a variety of emotions.
2. The student will describe how feelings are related to experiences.
3. The student will explore the many ways that people handle feelings.

PURPOSE:

To help children feel better about themselves, and improve their ability to cope with their feelings.

ACTIVITY 1:

Use unfinished sentences as a group activity or creative writing experience, with each child giving his/her own answers.

a) I feel good when . . .
b) I'm happy when . . .
c) When I get sick I feel . . .
d) My teacher makes me feel . . .
e) I get angry when . . .
f) When I go to the doctor . . .
g) When Mom yells at me I . . .
h) When I see someone smoking I . . .
i) I am proud of . . .
j) Smoke makes me . . .

ACTIVITY 2:

Emotions Wheel: a small group or independent writing activity.

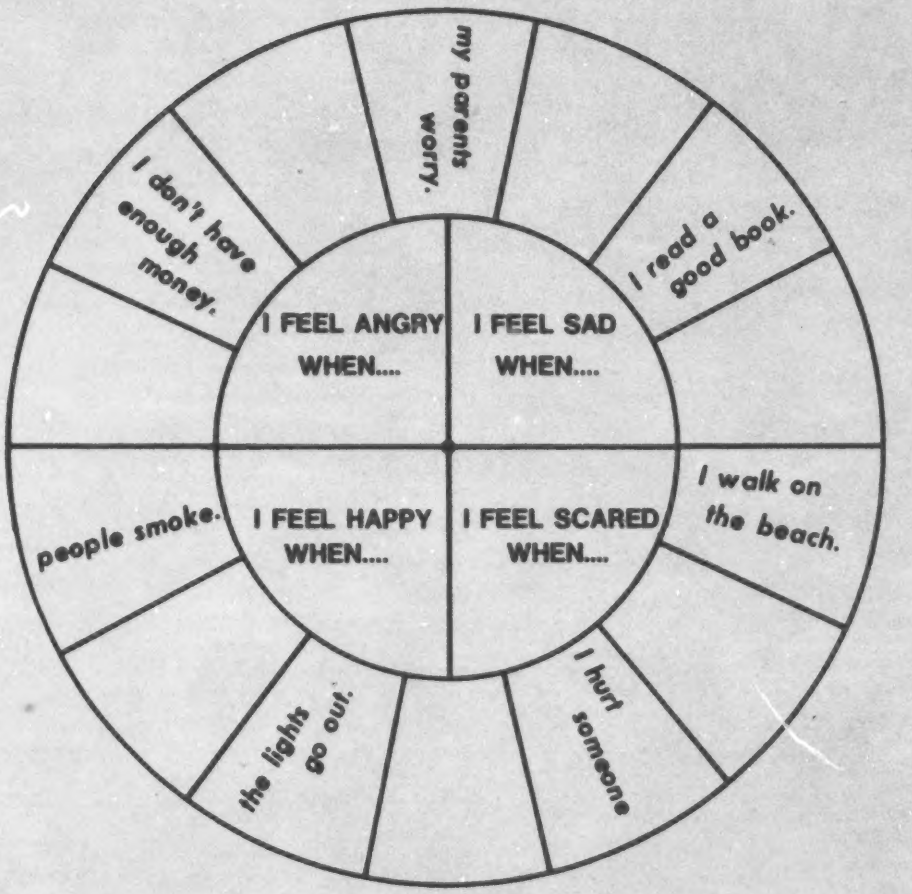
Construct an "Emotions Wheel." Cut two large circles, one smaller than the other, from posterboard of different colors. A brass fastener can attach the two circles together and enable the smaller circle to spin. Label circles as indicated on the pattern provided.

Ask children to spin the wheel and select a situation to use in writing a paragraph or in telling a story. In the story, have children describe how they would feel and two ways they could handle this situation.

MATERIALS:

Pattern 1, Emotions Wheel
poster board - 2 colors
brass fasteners

Emotions Wheel



Other Suggestions: I go shopping.
I get sick.
I'm alone.
I am left out.

.....

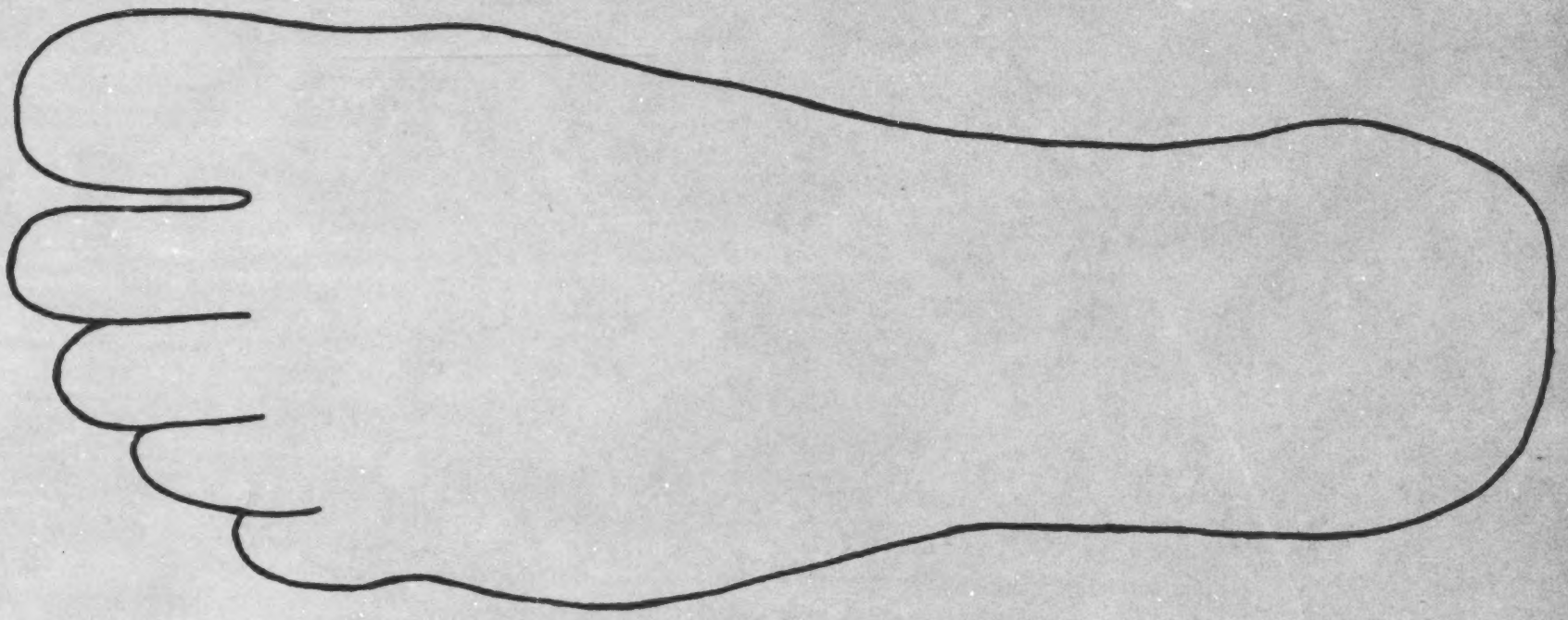
LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES
ACTIVITY 3: Use the pattern provided on page 9 to trace and cut out a "Happy Foot." Draw or cut out a picture to paste on the front. On the back of the foot, write a story about when your feet were the happiest. Where were they? What were they doing? Who were they with? How did they feel?	MATERIALS: Pattern 2, Happy Foot paper for each student crayons/markers
OBJECTIVES: 4. The student will discover that some methods of handling one's emotions may be better than other ways. 5. The student will demonstrate an ability to make decisions. 6. The student will examine alternatives and consequences before making a decision. 7. The student will accept the consequences for decisions freely made. ACTIVITY 1: Make an "I GOOFED" Bulletin Board Draw a large whimsical character; name it "Goof." At the bottom of the board, print in large letters "... BUT I LEARNED!" Provide stimuli by telling your own "I Goofed" story to the class. Ask children to draw an "I Goofed" picture. Write a three-or four-line explanation. Be sure to emphasize the learning experience.	MATERIALS: paper crayons/paints

41

42

PATTERN 2

HAPPY FOOT



GRADE 2 CONCEPT 1

LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES
ACTIVITY 2: Role playing is one of the best ways to express various means of resolving conflict. Recreate an incident (e.g., student tripped another in lunch room; fight erupted). Have children think of other means of reacting. Discuss all possibilities. (Puppets are a good means to help children act out situations.) ACTIVITY 3: Brainstorm a list of alternatives to resolving a classroom/playground incident. (For description of the brainstorm procedure, turn to introductory section, Sampling of Teaching Methods.) Once brainstorming is completed, identify the consequences of each of the most realistic solutions provided by each group and list them. Both pros and cons should be listed briefly. In small groups, have children rank order the solutions. Each group should try to reach a mutually acceptable ordering. Have each group tell the class what they decided. Discuss briefly why the groups may have different reactions.	MATERIALS: puppets (optional)

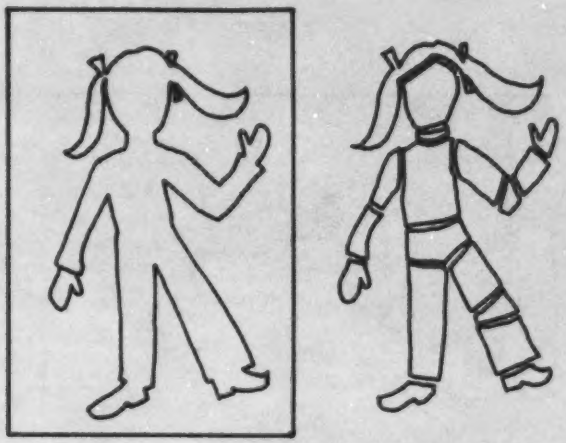
GRADE 2 CONCEPT II

CONCEPT: A child who values and maintains a strong healthy body can more easily adopt nonsmoking attitudes and behaviors.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES
OBJECTIVES: 1. The student will acknowledge responsibility for protecting the health of his/her body. 2. The student will identify specific behaviors and consequences that will affect his/her future health. 3. The student will discuss the difference between sickness caused by exposure to something and sickness resulting from poor health choices. 4. The student will express pride in something he/she does to maintain a healthy body. ACTIVITY 1: Discuss the importance of maintaining a healthy body. Examples: A healthy body fights off colds and other illnesses better. A healthy body feels better and can do more things than an unhealthy body. ACTIVITY 2: Proud Whip Move around the class in order, asking children to share something they do to keep healthy - that they are proud of. A child should start his/her reply with "I am proud of ..." or "I am proud that ..."	
ACTIVITY 3: Body Puzzle Trace two outlines of a child on brown craft paper; cut them out; cut one apart in puzzle-like pieces. Mount each piece on posterboard. Use the whole outline to discuss the	MATERIALS: brown craft paper posterboard crayons scissors glue

LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES

function of the body parts as they place them on the outline. Lead the children in a discussion about how they can protect their bodies. (Examples: brushing their teeth, dressing for weather, washing and bandaging wounds.)



ACTIVITY 4:

"To Good Health" - A board game.

Construct game board as follows:

a) Make an enlarged copy of the example given below on a sheet of posterboard.
b) Paste a library card pocket on the lower right-hand corner. Label the pocket "Health Questions."
c) Write the following directions for playing the game on the posterboard:
   1) Each player should have paper and marker for scoring.
   2) Roll die.
   3) Move marker number of spaces indicated.
   4) Pick one "Health Question" card.
   5) If answered correctly, add the number of points given on the question card to your score.
   6) If answered incorrectly, subtract number of points from score.
   7) First person to reach "Good Health Sun" gets a 10-point bonus.

MATERIALS:
posterboard
1 die
3 x 5 cards
library card pocket

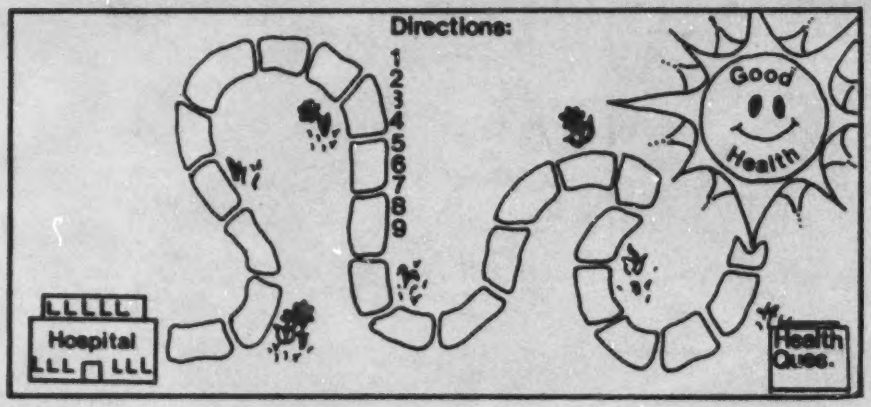
LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES

ACTIVITY 4: (cont'd)

8) Player with the most points wins!

d) Write health questions on 3 x 5 cards and assign point values. For example:
   1) You should brush your teeth at least two times a day. True or false (5 pts.)
   2) Smoking is healthy. True or False (6 pts.)

e) Laminate gameboard or cover with clear contact paper.



ACTIVITY 5:

Discuss the fact that all growth needs nurturing. Relate to: green leaves - "healthy"; yellow leaves - "unhealthy." Hand out construction paper; cut out leaves and lable healthy and unhealthy actions, e.g., yellow leaf - "smoking," green leaf - "exercise."

MATERIALS:
large picture of tree
green and yellow construction paper for leaves

ACTIVITY 6:

Develop catchy phrases about staying well, e.g., "Apple a day ..." "Flossing is fun," "A rolling stone gathers no fat," "Activity strengthens, inactivity weakens," "A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools." Make "Get Well" cards and "Stay Well" cards. Discuss various illnesses and causes. Followup with small group activity.

MATERIALS:
paper
crayons

ACTIVITY 7:

Make a Concentration gameboard using book pockets and 3 x 5 cards. Place various "illnesses" and "causes" on pairs of cards. Have children find the match.

MATERIALS:
large sheet of oaktag
library card pockets
3 x 5 cards

GRADE 2 CONCEPT III

CONCEPT: Air is important to maintain the body systems.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES
OBJECTIVE: 1. The student will identify the properties of air.	
ACTIVITY 1: Ask students what they know about air. - The wind is moving air. - Air pushes and stretches a balloon. - Air can move objects. - We can catch air in small bags. a) Have children make fans, accordian-type or using a paper plate and ice cream stick. (Children can decorate their fans.) Fans move air. b) Provide each child with a balloon. Have children notice that when there is no air in the balloon it is flat. When they blow into the balloon, the air pushes and stretches the sides. c) Place balloon underneath a book. Have children blow up balloon and observe how air moves the book. d) Provide each child with a plastic bag. Have the child stand and swing the bag to catch air. Then pop the bag. ACTIVITY 2: Lead discussion about how we use air. (e.g., sail boats, fans, air conditioners, flags, to breathe, etc.)	MATERIALS: balloons - one for each child book paper plastic bags ice cream sticks
OBJECTIVE: 2. The student will describe how air is used by the body. ACTIVITY 1: Lead a discussion about air and breathing. You may want to ask questions such as: a) Why do you breathe?	

LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES
b) Do you think you could stop breathing if you wanted to? c) (Have class hold their breath for as long as they can.) c) How are you breathing now? Fast? Slow? d) When do you breathe fast? (during exercise, after running, when you are afraid, etc.)	
ACTIVITY 2: Healthy Harry Construct a poster of a human torso with head and neck, using the directions on the next page. Introduce the respiratory system using "Healthy Harry" (without the parts attached.) Ask children to describe how we breathe and where the air goes. As the children describe the process, the teacher attaches progressively, each part of the system; the parts are named, and descriptions of functions are given.	MATERIALS: posterboard Velcro dots construction paper in colors glue watercolor markers Pattern 3, Healthy Harry
ACTIVITY 3: Relaxation Exercise - Large Room or Gym Activity. To help illustrate that the air we breathe in is good for our bodies, lead children in this relaxation exercise, focusing on their breathing. (Note: If the class has not had previous experience with relaxation exercises, it may be better to expose them to shorter exercises before using the one below. Suggestions for such exercises are given in The Centering Book, and in similar publications.) Take children to a room large enough for all of them to lie down without touching each other. Have them lie down; turn down lights. a) Ask everyone to lie still and close their eyes. b) Tell them to spread their legs apart just a little and lay their arms down next to their bodies but not touching their sides.	MATERIALS: For more information on relaxation exercises, refer to The Centering Book: Awareness Activities for Children, Parents and Teachers by Gay Hendricks and Russel Wills.

HEALTHY HARRY

Directions:

1. Obtain a 44" x 28" white posterboard.

2. Using an overhead projector, project the drawing provided onto the posterboard to help in drawing an outline of the human torso.

3. Project the same drawing onto colored construction papers and draw outlines for parts of the respiratory system. Use a different color for each part to make identification easier.

   Parts to cut out:

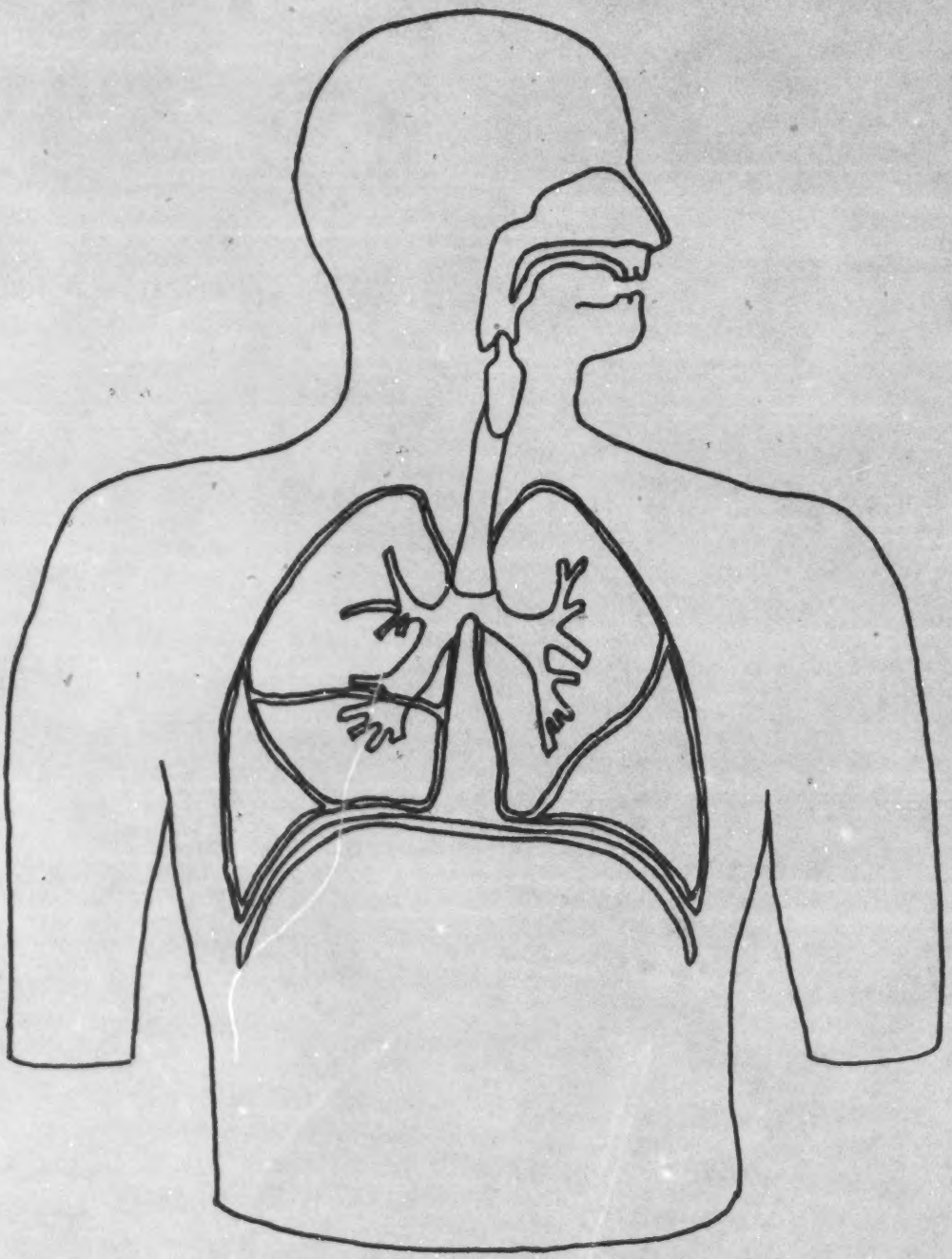
nasal cavity	bronchi
oral cavity	alveoli (air sacs)
larynx (voice box)	lungs
trachea (wind pipe)	diaphragm (like the side of a balloon)

4. Glue Velcro dots on torso and on organ parts so children can attach parts where they belong on the body.

   - nasal cavity - inside the nose where the air enters the body. The hairs inside the nose act as a filter.
   - oral cavity - inside the mouth where the air enters the body.
   - larynx - inside the throat where the air moves in and out making voice sounds.
   - trachea - a tube inside the throat where the air passes through to the lungs.
   - lungs - the parts of the body inside the chest containing the bronchi and alveoli
   - bronchi - the tiny tubes in the lungs which branch like an upside down tree. Air passes through the bronchi to the alveoli.
   - alveoli - tiny air sacs inside the lungs where oxygen passes into the blood.
   - diaphragm - the muscle inside the chest below the lungs, which moves to draw air in and push air out.

PATTERN 3

HEALTHY HARRY



LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES
c) Tell them to think about their breathing. How the air goes into the nose and warms as it goes down into the chest. d) Tell them to feel their chest raise and fill with air and to hold their breath to the count of 3. e) As they exhale, tell them to feel how the air slides out of the chest and out of the nose. f) As the children are lying quietly, softly and slowly lead the children to think about how it feels to breathe. - Feel the space you are lying on ... - Feel your head touching the floor ... - Feel your back touching the floor ... - Feel your legs ... your feet touching the floor ... - Feel your whole body sinking into space ... - Feel the air surrounding your body ... - Feel the air moving in and out of your body ... - Think of one particle of air moving through your body. Feel how this wave of air fills your lungs, then feel the wave move up to your head, touching your hair, touching your forehead, touching your neck. - Feel the wave of air ride down your left arm, feel it slide down your fingers and glide back up your arm and across your shoulders. - Feel the wave roll down your right arm, slide into your fingers and glide up your arm. - Feel the wave of air fill your lungs again and how your stomach and hip feel as the wave pushes down to your legs. - Feel the wave roll down the muscles in your left leg, past your knee, down to your ankle, into your foot. Feel your toes fill with the wave and your feet relax. Feel the wave glide back up your leg and roll down your right leg, past the muscles in your thigh, past your knee to your ankle. Feel how your foot feels soft and warm and your toes fill with the wave. Feel the wave glide back up your leg, up your hips and stomach and into your lungs. Breathe out slowly. Feel how good your body feels. - Now, come back into our room. Remember how the room looks, the color of the walls. Now I shall count backwards from 10 to 1, and as I do you will become more and more alert as fast or as slowly as you want, and when I finish you will be totally awake. Ten, nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one.	

LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES
- As children sit up, ask for their reactions and what they learned. This exercise can be done daily to help students relax before a test or in the afternoon so that they will be more alert and comfortable. This can be recorded on a tape and played each time.	

OBJECTIVE:

3. The student will explain how dirty air affects the respiratory system.

ACTIVITY 1:

Lead discussion about what dirty air does to our respiratory system.

To demonstrate how cigarettes dirty the air, provide children with smoked cigarette butts. Examine the filters and compare. Discuss how these stains also stain and deposit in the lungs when someone esle smokes.

Materials:
5 smoked cigarette butts
5 unsmoked cigarette butts

ACTIVITY 2:

To demonstrate how dirty air affects goldfish:

a) Insert straw into water.
b) Light cigarette. Blow cigarette smoke through straw to bubble through the water.
c) The cigarette smoke will begin to affect the goldfish causing them to swim differently. Observe.
d) So as not to kill the fish, remove the fish from the bowl to another bowl of fresh water. (Be sure temperature of water is correct).
e) Discuss.

MATERIALS:
2 goldfish
2 clear bowls
1 straw
1 cigarette, matches

LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES
ACTIVITY 3: Provide children with booklet "No Smoking - Lungs At Work." This pamphlet can be used as a review in small groups or by the total class.	MATERIALS: Pamphlet, "No Smoking - Lungs At Work", one per student (American Lung Association)

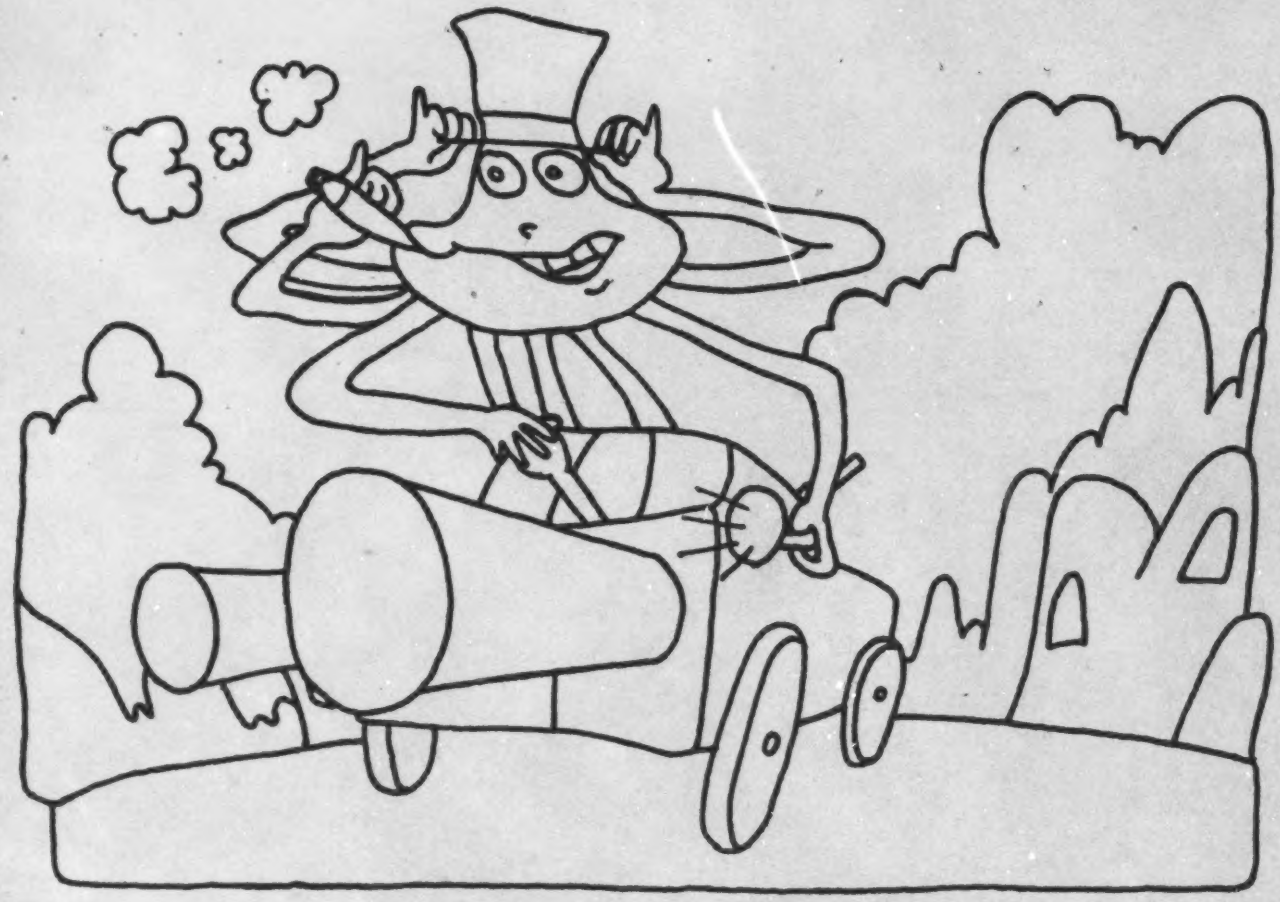
GRADE 2 CONCEPT IV

CONCEPT: Personal and environmental air pollution are hazards to health.

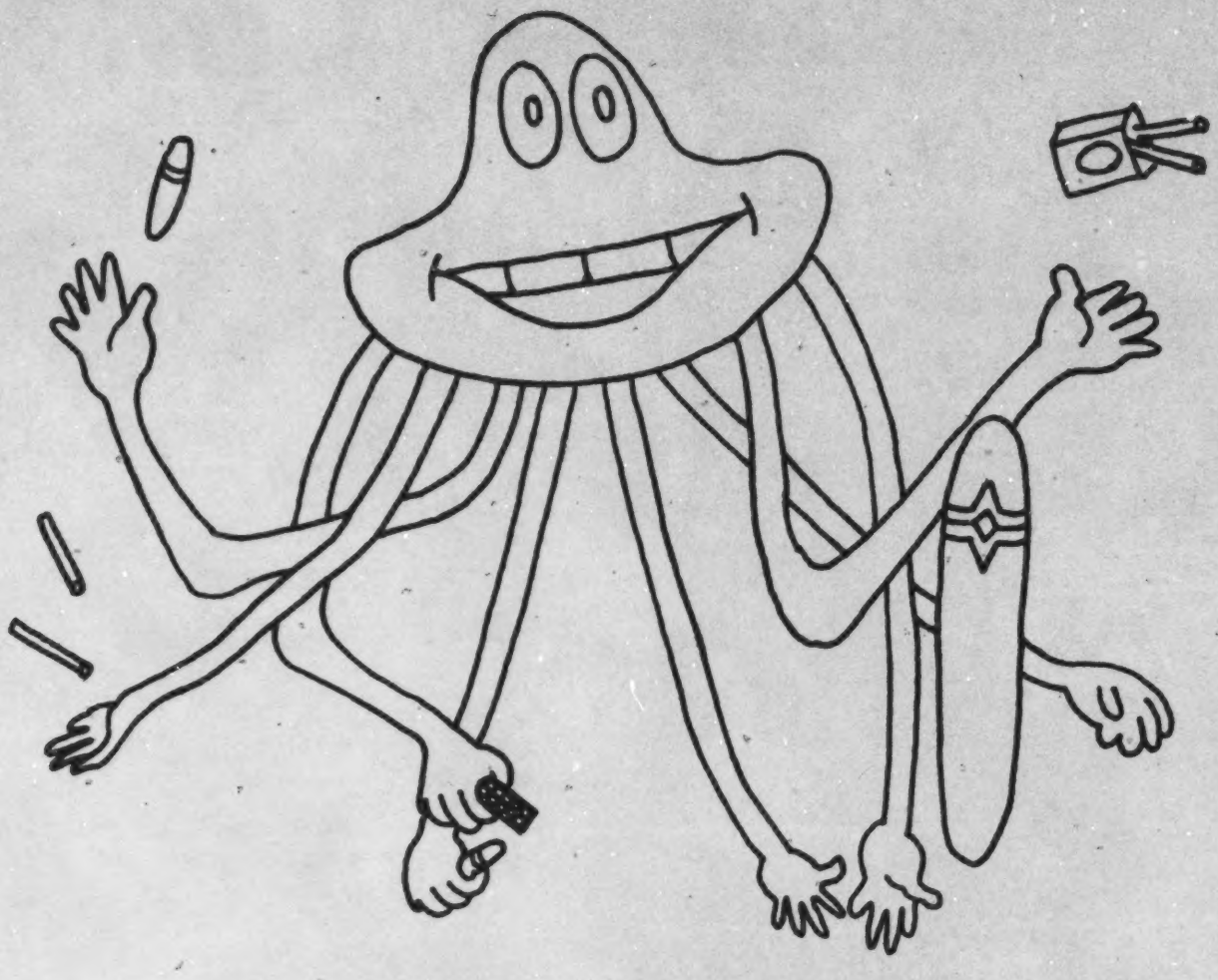
LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES
OBJECTIVES: 1. The student will define air pollution. 2. The student will identify sources of environmental air pollution. 3. The student will identify sources of personal air pollution.	
ACTIVITY 1: Use the posters provided to develop interest in Octopuff two to three days before showing the film, "Octopuff in Kumquat." The goal of the film is to present positive health values emphasizing effects of smoking in particular and air pollution in general. "Octopuff in Kumquat" shows children that they have the ability to change their environment for the better. The children in the film act out of concern for their personal health and that of the adults in the village. Motivated by self-respect, the children assume a realistic sense of responsibility in recognizing what they can do to correct the problems that face the village of Kumquat. They use their immagination and resources wisely and successfully to bring about a happy ending. After viewing the film: Some of the following questions will help your students recall and review the film: 1. Who is Octopuff? 2. What did he try to do when he arrived in Kumquat? 3. What is Kumquat's problem after Octopuff arrives? 4. Why did people smoke even though the king and the children said they couldn't understand why anyone would want to smoke burning leaves rolled in paper? What do you think about smoking? 5. Who solve's Kumquat's problem? 6. How do they solve the problem?	MATERIALS: Octopuff Posters A & B Film: "Octopuff in Kumquat" (American Lung Association)

OCTOPUFF POSTER A

OCTOPUFF IS COMING



OCTOPUFF POSTER B



OCTOPUFF

IS

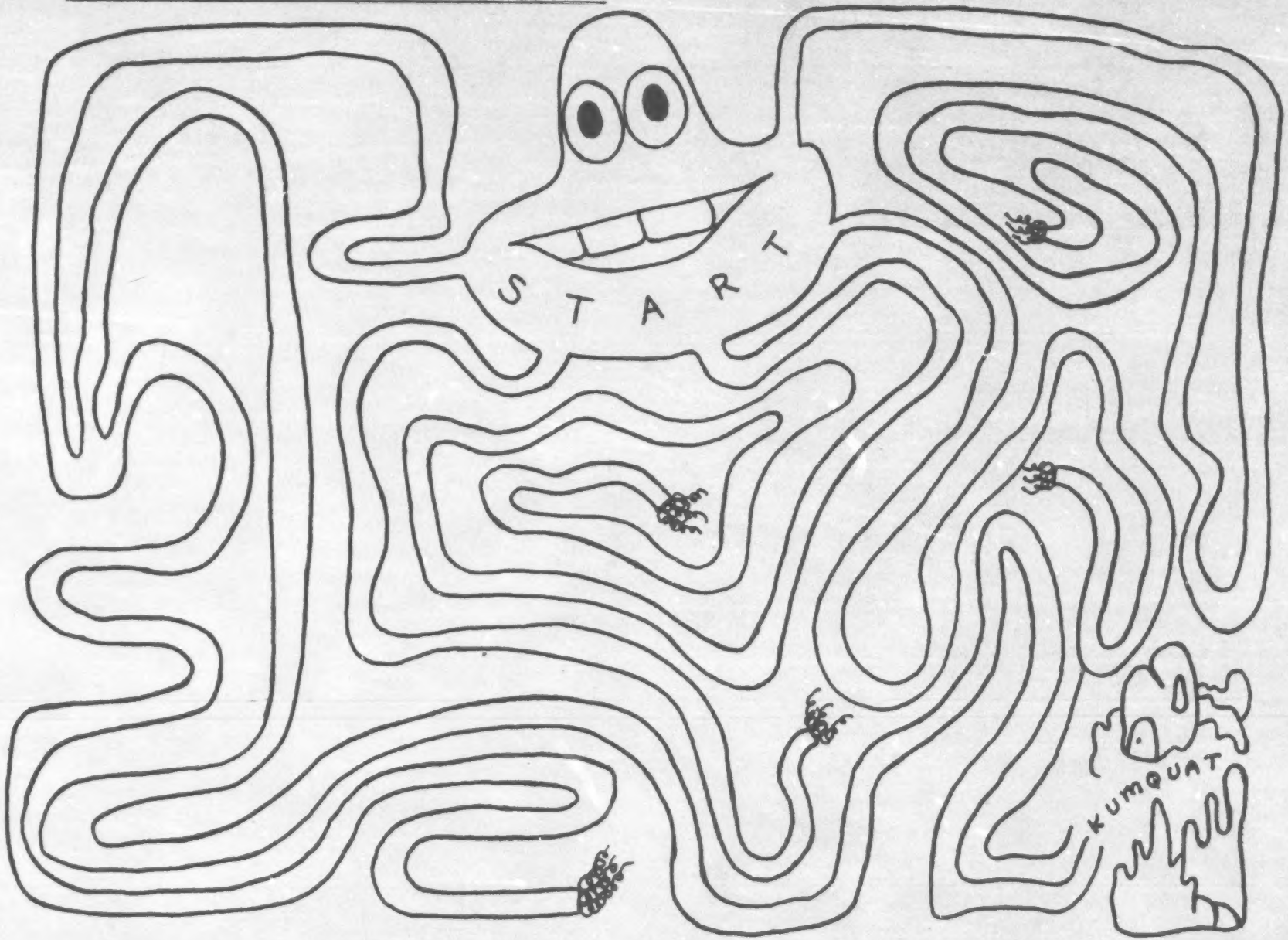
HERE

GRADE 2 CONCEPT IV

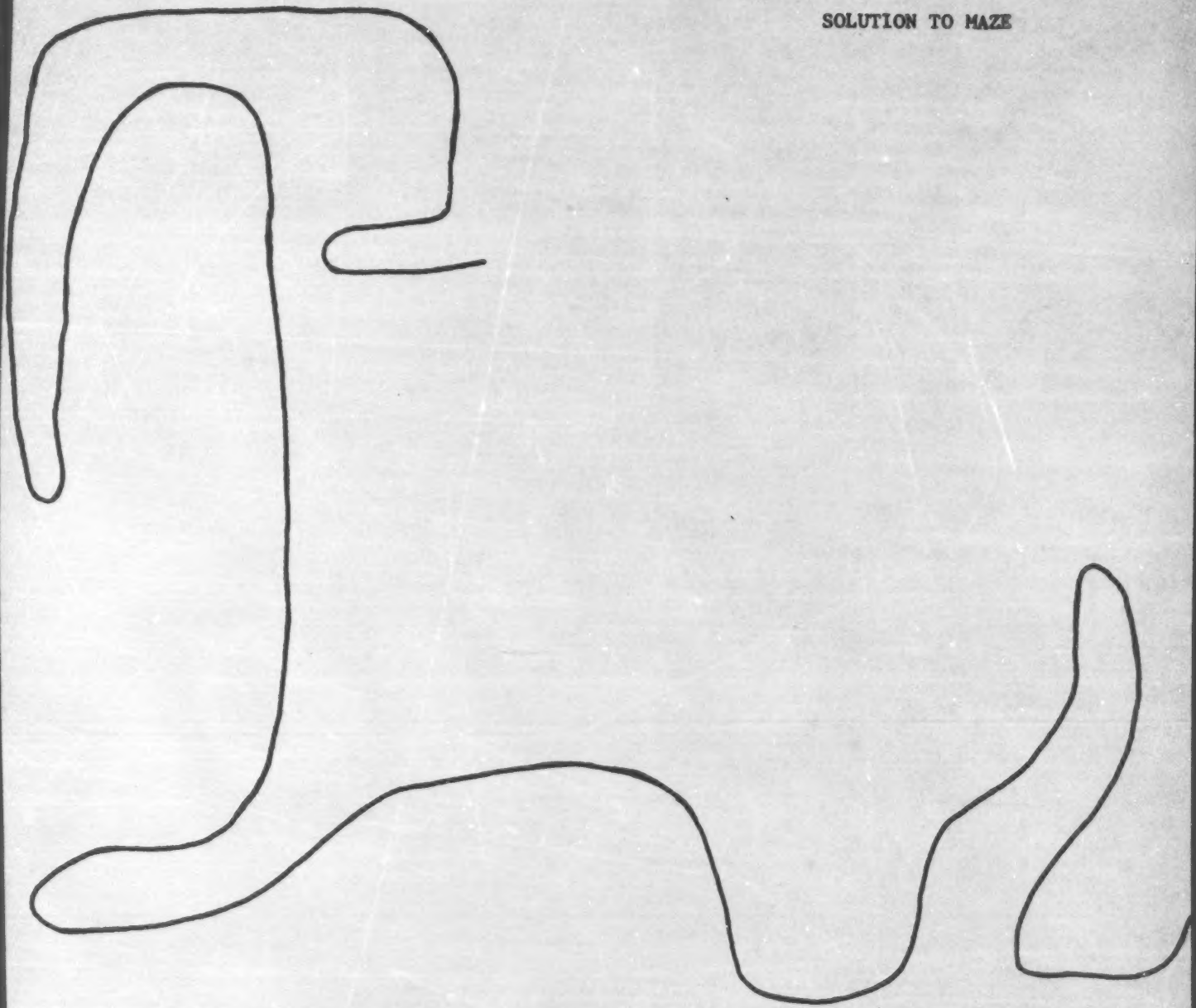
LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES
ACTIVITY 2: Provide children with old magazines. Have them cut out pictures of things that produce smoke. Working in small groups, make collages showing the ways air is polluted indoors and outdoors.	MATERIALS: old magazines
ACTIVITY 3: To emphasize the message of the film and the benefits of not smoking, have children color and solve the maze, "Find the No-Smoking Road to Kumquat and Good Health."	MATERIALS: 1 maze per student
OBJECTIVES: 4. The student will explain why tobacco smoking is a major source of personal air pollution. 5. The student will express his/her feelings about environmental and personal air pollution.	
ACTIVITY 1: Octopuff Puppet* - small groups (*Designed by Lung Association of San Diego and Imperial Counties, California) a) Construct puppets from paper bags using the patterns provided. b) Trace each pattern piece on colored construction paper (light green, black and white.) c) Paste cutout pieces on front and back of a paper bag. (Be sure the fold of the bag makes the mouth move.) d) Be sure to leave your work area clean.	MATERIALS: Patterns 4 & 5 pencil scissors construction paper paste paper bat
ACTIVITY 2: Using the Octopuff puppets and puppets of other characters created by the children from lunch bags, have small groups of children create their own skits about Octopuff.	

LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES
ACTIVITY 3: Octopuff in Kumquat Puzzle a) Look at the words on the lists on the bottom of the hidden word puzzles. b) When you find a word inside a puzzle draw lines around the word. Here is a sample: R O K E B N I S R L N T H T G R c) Work until you have found all the words hidden in the puzzles.	MATERIALS: Octopuff Puzzles for each student pencils
ACTIVITY 4: Village of Kumquat a) Think of the village of Kumquat that you saw in the film "Octopuff in Kumquat." b) Take one piece of large drawing paper and fold it in half. c) Label one side "Before smoking Arrived." Label the other side "After Smoking Arrived." d) Draw and color a picture of the village of Kumquat before smoking arrived. e) Draw and color a picture of the village of Kumquat after smoking arrived. f) Put your name on your paper.	MATERIALS: pencils crayons large drawing paper

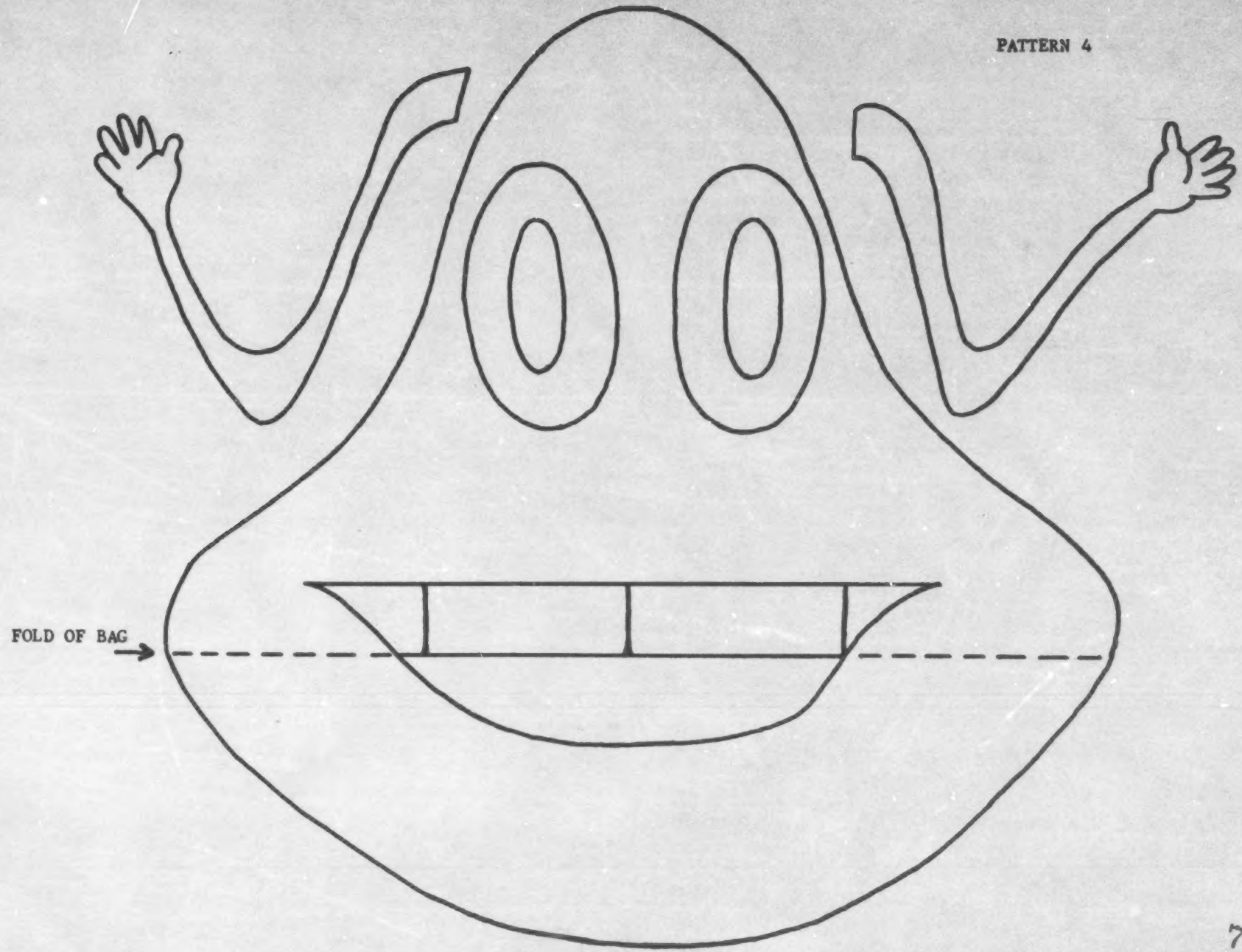
FIND THE NO-SMOKING ROAD TO KUMQUAT AND GOOD HEALTH



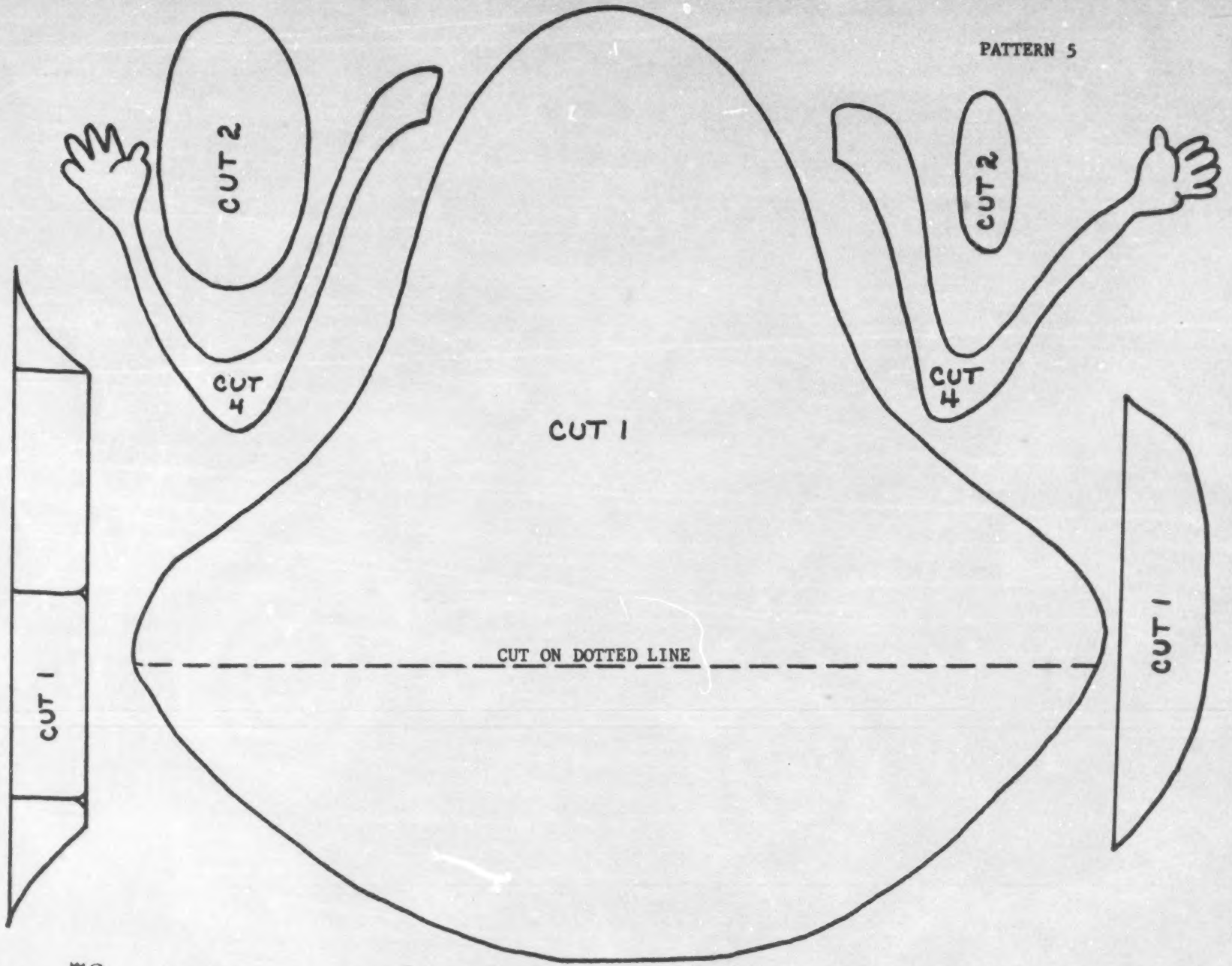
SOLUTION TO MAZE



PATTERN 4



PATTERN 5



OCTOPUFF PUZZLE 1

FIND ALL THE GOOD THINGS IN THE LAND OF KUMQUAT.

O	A	W	V	Q	K	R	A	I	N	F	H
C	Y	A	M	S	U	N	T	O	L	L	E
T	K	T	S	B	M	I	L	K	O	O	A
O	I	E	X	D	Q	B	D	L	V	W	L
P	N	R	F	R	U	I	T	S	E	E	T
U	G	K	M	N	A	E	B	A	I	R	H
F	R	E	S	H	T	Y	R	P	R	S	Y
F	Y	U	O	G	H	O	S	T	S	X	Z

ACROSS

1. FRESH
2. MILK
3. SUN
4. FRUITS
5. AIR
6. GHOSTS
7. RAIN

DOWN

1. OCTOPUFF
2. KUMQUAT
3. FLOWERS
4. WATER
5. LOVE
6. KING
7. HEALTHY

OCTOPUFF PUZZLE 2

FIND THE WORDS . . . DRAW LINES AROUND THEM.

B	S	H	S	L	B	T	Z	H	G	U	O	C
A	E	G	C	E	I	V	J	G	N	I	K	O
F	Y	N	H	Q	H	R	R	E	V	F	P	L
L	E	P	I	P	A	S	T	N	L	S	N	D
M	M	D	L	C	I	G	A	R	E	T	T	E
R	P	O	D	R	O	I	W	S	E	N	A	K
I	H	Y	R	H	C	T	T	R	J	E	U	O
A	Y	L	E	G	T	S	I	K	V	R	Q	M
N	S	L	N	S	O	F	X	N	E	A	M	S
A	E	E	T	H	P	M	D	W	E	P	U	C
E	M	M	G	B	U	P	O	Y	N	U	K	A
L	A	S	L	O	F	L	H	E	A	L	T	H
C	N	Z	N	U	F	E	H	T	A	E	R	B

NICOTINE
EMPHYSEMA
CHILDREN
OCTOPUFF
KUMQUAT
GHOSTS

EYES
TREE
FLOWER
CLEAN AIR
KING
PARENTS

LUNG
FUN
SMELLY
SMOKE
BURN
HEALTH

FIRE
ASHES
PIPE
BREATHE
CAR
COLD

COUGH
CIGARETTE

LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES
ACTIVITY 5: Poetry Writing Instructions for children: Think about the film you saw called "Octopuff in Kumquat." Remember the Octopuff taught the people of Kumquat to smoke. This hurt them and the environment. It was the children who helped to make a change. a) Choose a part of the film that you especially liked and write a poem about it. (There are many forms of poetry. Some poems rhyme. Some tell a story. Others tell about your feelings.) b) When you have finished, share your poem with the class.	MATERIALS: paper pencil
ACTIVITY 6: Coloring Book Provide each child with a copy of the Cancer Society coloring book to take home and color. Ask them later to share which pictures they enjoyed most and why. (This is also a good fill-in activity for spare moments in class.)	MATERIALS: "The Story of A Cigarette Coloring Book," one per child. (American Cancer Society)

GRADE 2 CONCEPT V

CONCEPT: Many of the things we do regularly become habits.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES	RESOURCES

OBJECTIVES:

1. The student will discuss the meaning of a habit.
2. The student will list various personal habits.
3. When presented with a list of potential habits, students will be able to classify them on a personal basis as "healthy," "unhealthy," or "neither healthy nor unhealthy."
4. The studen will identify smoking as a habit.

ACTIVITY 1:

Show the film, the "Huffless Puffless Dragon."
Stimulate a discussion about habit formation. Every child should respond in his/her own words with some reference to (a) habits are learned and (b) habits are something that are hard to stop once they have been developed.

a) What is a habit?
b) What healthy habits do we have?
c) What are some of the unhealthy habits we might have?
d) Why is smoking an unhealthy habit?

MATERIALS:
Film: "Huffless, Puffless Dragon"
(American Cancer Society)

ACTIVITY 2:

Have the children write down (with parental help) all the habits they notice of the characters they see in TV shows over a weekend.

In class, make one long list on the board of all the habits that were noticed. Then go through the list and classify them as "healthy," "unhealthy" or "neither healthy nor unhealthy."

ACTIVITY 3:

To learn children's reactions and feelings on smoking, allow them to respond to smoking statements and questions on Worksheet 1 by filling in the balloons.

MATERIALS:
Worksheet 1

ACTIVITY 4:

Use Worksheets 2-5 as classroom activities to reinforce the concept of cigarette smoking being habit-forming. These worksheets will introduce new vocabulary and review many of the topics that have already been covered. Have children take completed worksheets home to share with parents.

MATERIALS:
Worksheets 2-5

WHAT ARE YOUR FEELINGS ON SMOKING?

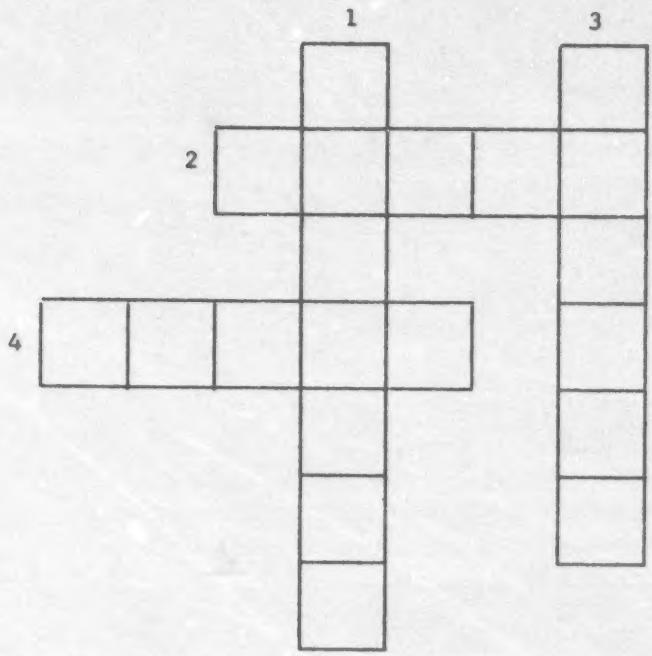
DIRECTIONS: Answer these feelings about smoking. Write what you think in the balloons.

Grown-ups... WHY do they smoke?
My mother quit smoking. How happy I am about that!
I wonder... Do cigarettes really hurt me?
The only way I know to have good lungs is to not smoke.

WORKSHEET 2

NAME _____

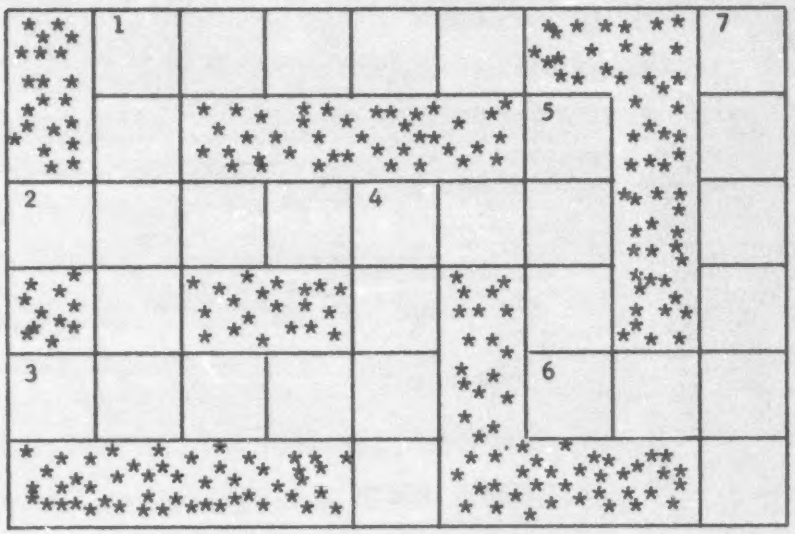
ABOUT SMOKING!



1. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ pollutes the air we breathe.
2. The ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ has poisons in it.
3. It hurts our ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___.
4. It is a hard ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ to break.

WORKSHEET 4

A HABIT THAT IS VERY HARMFUL!



ACROSS

1. You _____ with your nose.
2. Cigarettes are made o _____.
3. When to start smoking
6. Something harmful in the smoke

DOWN

1. To _____ is very harmful to your body.
4. Take good _____ of your health.
5. The _____ of a pack of cigarettes is about 75 cents.
7. Something that can be smoked.

WORKSHEET 7

Name _____ Date _____

STACK THE BLOCKS!

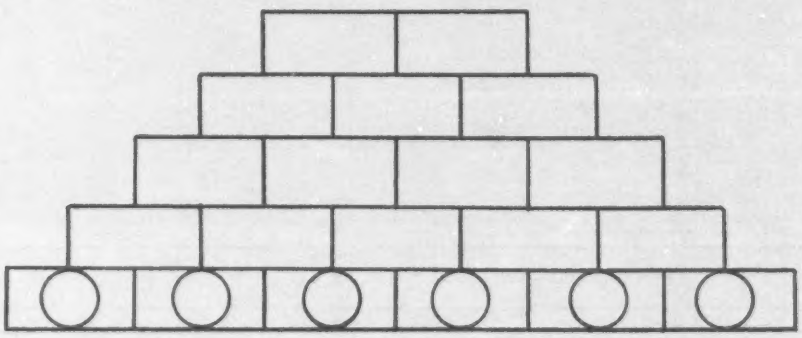
1. Is smoking good for you?

2. Something harmful in cigarette smoke.

3. Be careful with _____. Do not leave it until it is out.

4. Smoking becomes a _____.

5. Our friend is _____ the bear. He was saved from a big forest fire.



The circles show a choice you will have to make: whether or not you will

___ ___ ___ ___ ___.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, COUNTY UNIT OFFICES

DIVISION/UNIT	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	COUNTY SERVED
American Cancer Society New York State Division, Inc.	6725 Lyons Street P.O. Box 7 East Syracuse, NY 13057	315: 437-7025	
American Cancer Society Albany County Unit	747 Madison Avenue Albany, NY 12208	518: 449-8722 (8723)	Albany
American Cancer Society Allegany County Unit	46 Martin Street Wellsville, NY 14895	716: 593-5111	Allegany
American Cancer Society Broome County Unit	216 Court Street Binghamton, NY 13905	607: 722-6471	Broome
American Cancer Society Cattaraugus County Unit	420 West State Street Olean, NY 14760	716: 372-1030	Cattaraugus
American Cancer Society Cayuga County Unit	232 West Genesee Street Auburn, NY 13021	315: 253-9812	Cayuga
American Cancer Society Chautauqua County Unit	111 West Second Street Room 260 Jamestown, NY 14701	716: 487-1129	Chautauqua
American Cancer Society Chemung County Unit	627 West Church Street Elmira, NY 14901	607: 734-1552	Chemung
American Cancer Society Chenango County Unit	5 West Main Street Norwich, NY 13815	607: 334-4113	Chenango
American Cancer Society Clinton County Unit	203 Margaret Street Street Plattsburgh, NY 12901	518: 563-4271	Clinton
American Cancer Society Columbia County Unit	728 Warren Street Hudson, NY 12534	518: 828-1984	Columbia
American Cancer Society Cortland County Unit	4 West Court Street Cortland, NY 13045	607: 756-2277	Cortland
American Cancer Society Delaware County Unit	Box 176 Walton Building 1 Bridge Street Walton, NY 13856	607: 865-6561	Delaware

DIVISION/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	COUNTY SERVED
American Cancer Society Dutchess County Unit	Hope Lodge Vassar Brothers Hospital Reads Place Poughkeepsie, NY 12061	914: 452-2635	Dutchess
American Cancer Society Erie County Unit	330 Statler-Hilton Buffalo, NY 14202	716: 856-1625	Erie
American Cancer Society Essex County Unit	Water Street Elixabethtown, NY 12932	518: 873-9884	Essex
American Cancer Society Franklin County Unit	88 Main Street Saranac Lake, NY 12983	518: 891-2860	Franklin
American Cancer Society Fulton County Unit	25 Bleecker Street Gloversville, NY 12078	518: 725-3518	Fulton
American Cancer Society Genesee County Unit	103 State Street Batavia, NY 14020	716: 343-1454	Genesee
American Cancer Society Greene County Unit	375 Main Street Catskill, NY 12414	518: 943-3280	Greene
American Cancer Society Hamilton County Unit	P.O. Box 24 Hoffmeister, NY 13353	315: 826-7125	Hamilton
American Cancer Society Herkimer County Unit	125 Mary Street Herkimer, NY 13350	315: 866-3630	Herkimer
American Cancer Society Jefferson County Unit	104 Paddock Street Watertown, NY 13601	315: 788-4210	Jefferson
American Cancer Society Lewis County Unit	5611 Division Street Lowville, NY 13367	315: 376-7438	Lewis
American Cancer Society Livingston County Unit	23 Main Street Geneseo, NY 14454	716: 243-3415	Livingston
American Cancer Society Madison County Unit	East Seneca Avenue Route #5 at Willow Road Canastota, NY 13032	315: 697-2976	Madison
American Cancer Society Monroe County Unit	8 Prince Street Rochester, NY 14607	716: 461-3800	Monroe
American Cancer Society Montgomery County Unit	128 Market Street Amsterdam, NY 12010	518: 842-5580	Montgomery

DIVISION/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	COUNTY SERVED
American Cancer Society Niagara County Unit	2103 Main Street Bridge Station P.O. Box 314 Niagara Falls, NY 14305	716: 284-4084	Niagara
American Cancer Society Oneida County Unit	1900 Genesee Street Utica, NY 13502	315: 724-4[illegible]	Oneida
American Cancer Society Onondaga County Unit	1010 James Street Syracuse, NY 13203	315: 474-2757	Onondaga
American Cancer Society Ontario County Unit	343 North Main Street P.O. Box 208 Canandaigua, NY 14424	315: 394-4422	Ontario
American Cancer Society Orange County Unit	11-15 King Street Middletown, NY 10940	914: 343-5612	Orange
American Cancer Society Orleans County Unit	111 North Main Street Albion, NY 14411	716: 589-7808	Orleans
American Cancer Society Oswego County Unit	184 West First Street Oswego, NY 13126	315: 343-1421	Oswego
American Cancer Society Otsego County Unit	444 Main Street Oneonta, NY 13820	607: 432-3990	Otsego
American Cancer Society Putnam County Unit	64 Gleneida Avenue Room 209 Carmel, NY 10512	914: 225-2334	Putnam
American Cancer Society Rensselaer County Unit	24 Second Street Troy, NY 12180	518: 274-5303	Rensselaer
American Cancer Society Rockland County Unit	39 South Main New City, NY 10956	914: 634-7966	Rockland
American Cancer Society St. Lawrence County Unit	9 Hammond Drive P.O. Box 124 Canton, NY 13617	315: 386-8249	St. Lawrence
American Cancer Society Saratoga County Unit	376 Broadway - Office #2 Saratoga Springs, NY	518: 584-2602	Saratoga

DIVISION/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	COUNTY SERVED
American Cancer Society Schoharie County Unit	Corner, Main Street and Rail Road Avenue Middleburgh, NY 12122	518: 827-4651	Schoharie
American Cancer Society Schuyler County Unit	115 West 4th Street Watkins Glen, NY 14891	607: 535-2244	Schuyler
American Cancer Society Seneca County Unit	Box 175 13 East Main Street Waterloo, NY 13265	315: 539-2052	Seneca
American Cancer Society Steuben County Unit	Corner Denison Parkway East and Pearl Street Corning, NY 14830	607: 936-3769	Steuben
American Cancer Society Sullivan County Unit	10 St. John Street Monticello, NY 12701	914: 794-5275	Sullivan
American Cancer Society Tioga County Unit	231 Main Street Owego, NY 13827	607: 687-3280	Tioga
American Cancer Society Tompkins County Unit	225 South Fulton Street Ithaca, NY 14850	607: 273-0430	Tompkins
American Cancer Society Ulster County Unit	400 Broadway Kingston, NY 12401	914: 331-8300	Ulster
American Cancer Society Warren County Unit	380 A Glen Street Sherman Avenue Entrance Glens Falls, NY 12801	518: 792-5358	Warren
American Cancer Society Washington County Unit	221½ Main Street Hudson Falls, NY 12839	518: 747-7916	Washington
American Cancer Society Wayne County Unit	110 Church Street Newark, NY 14513	315: 331-6480	Wayne
American Cancer Society Wyoming County Unit	60 North Main Street Warsaw, NY 14569	716: 796-5667	Wyoming
American Cancer Society Yates County Unit	P.O. Box 113 1 Madison Lane Penn Yan, NY 14527	315: 536-6955	Yates
American Cancer Society New York City Division, Inc.	19 West 56th Street New York, NY 10019	212: 586-8700	

DIVISION/OFFICE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	COUNTY SERVED
American Cancer Society Brooklyn Unit	141 Livingston Street Brooklyn, NY 11201	212: 237-7850	Kings
American Cancer Society Bronx Unit	19 West 56th Street New York, NY 10019	212: 586-8700	Bronx
American Cancer Society Staten Island Unit	100 New Dorp Plaza Staten Island, NY 10306	212: 987-8871	Richmond
American Cancer Society Queens Division	111-15 Queens Boulevard Forest Hills, NY 11375	212: 263-2224	Queens
American Cancer Society Westchester Division	246 North Central Avenue Hartsdale, NY 10530	914: 949-4800	Westchester

NEW YORK STATE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

CHAPTER/AFFILIATE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	COUNTIES SERVED
American Heart Association Broome County Chapter, Inc.	8 Riverside Drive Binghamton, NY 13905	607: 723-0208	Broome
American Heart Association Central New York Chapter, Inc.	1024 Park Avenue Utica, NY 13501	315: 797-8906	Chenango Delaware Hamilton Herkimer Madison Oneida Otsego
American Heart Association Dutchess County Chapter, Inc.	31 Haight Avenue Poughkeepsie, NY 12603	914: 454-4310	Dutchess
American Heart Association Finger Lakes Chapter, Inc.	191 Parrish Street Canandaigua, NY 14424	716: 394-1240	Livingston Ontario Seneca
	Maxwell Hall Clifton Springs, NY 14432	716: 462-9062	Wayne Yates
American Heart Association Genessee Valley Chapter, Inc.	797 Elmwood Avenue Rochester, NY 14620	716: 461-5590 (93)	Monroe
	414 West Avenue Medina, NY 14103	716: 798-4725	Orleans

CHAPTER/AFFILIATE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	COUNTIES SERVED
American Heart Association Mid-Hudson Chapter, Inc.	75 Lucas Avenue Kingston, NY 12401	914: 338-8517	Columbia Greene Ulster
American Heart Association Nassau, New York Chapter, Inc.	365 Willis Avenue Mineola, NY 11501	516: 741-5522	Nassau
American Heart Association Northeastern New York Chapter, Inc.	29 East Main Street Amsterdam, NY 12010	518: 843-3666	Albany Clinton Essex
	16 East Fulton Street Gloversville, NY 12078	518: 725-5111	Fulton Montgomery Rensselear
	68 Pearl Street Hudson Falls, NY 12839	518: 747-0493	Saratoga Schenectady Schoharie
	257 Osborne Road Loudonville, NY 12211	518: 459-5880	Warren Washington
	62 Brinkerhoff Street Plattsburgh, NY 12901	518: 561-3326	
American Heart Association Northern New York Chapter, Inc.	1402 Washington Street Watertown, NY 13601	315: 782-1791	Oswego Jefferson Lewis St. Lawrence Franklin
American Heart Association Orange-Sullivan, New York Chapter, Inc.	469 Broadway Newburgh, NY 12550	914: 561-2950	Orange Sullivan
American Heart Association Rockland Division New York State Affiliate, Inc.	39 South Main Street New City, NY 10956	914: 634-4987	Rockland
New York Heart Association	205 East 42nd Street New York, NY 10017	212: 661-5335	5 boroughs of New York City
American Heart Association New York State Affiliate, Inc.	214 South Warren Street Syracuse, NY 13202	315: 478-6681	All New York State Counties excluding 5 boroughs of New York City

CHAPTER/AFFILIATE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	COUNTIES SERVED
American Heart Association Southern Tier, New York Chapter, Inc.	530 West Church Street Elmira, NY 14905	607: 734-2939	Chemung Schuyler Steuben Tioga Tompkins
American Heart Association Southwestern New York Chapter, Inc.	812 Hotel Jamestown Building Jamestown, NY 14701	716: 483-1509	Allegany Cattaraugus Chautauqua
American Heart Association Suffolk Chapter, Inc.	127 Atlantic Avenue Blue Point, NY 11715	516: 363-6200	Suffolk
American Heart Association Upstate New York Chapter, Inc.	63 Genesee Street Auburn, NY 13021	315: 253-4328	Cayuga
	22 Tompkins Street Cortland, NY 13015	607: 753-3259	Cortland
	1212 James Street Syracuse, NY 13203	315: 476-5381	Onondaga
Westchester Heart Association, Inc.	15 Rye Ridge Plaza Port Chester, NY 10573	914: 937-6601	Putnam Westchester
American Heart Association Western New York Chapter, Inc.	255 Statler-Hilton Hotel Buffalo, NY 14202	716: 853-5356	Erie Genesee Niagara Wyoming

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATIONS

AFFILIATE NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	COUNTIES SERVED
American Lung Association of Central New York	P.O. Box 6409 Syracuse, NY 13217	315: 422-6142	Cortland, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Tompkins
American Lung Association of the Finger Lakes Region	410 East Henrietta Road Rochester	716: 442-4260	Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Wayne, Yates, Chemung, Steuben, Schuyler

AFFILIATE NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	COUNTIES SERVED
American Lung Association of the Hudson Valley	35 Orchard Street White Plains, NY 10603	914: 949-2150	Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Westchester, Greene, Ulster, Sullivan
American Lung Association of Mid-New York	23 South Street Utica, NY 13501	315: 735-9225	Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Otsego, Tioga
American Lung Association of Nassau-Suffolk	405 Ostrander Avenue Riverhead, NY 11901	516: 727-2155	Nassau and Suffolk
American Lung Association of Western New York	766 Ellicott Street Buffalo, NYL 14203	716: 886-4655	Allegany, Cattaraugus Chautauqua, Erie Genesee, Niagara, Wyoming
American Lung Association of New York State Adirondack Branch	8 Mountain View Avenue Albany, NY 12205	518: 459-4197	Clinton, Essex, Warren, Washington
Capital District Branch			Albany, Rensselaer
American Lung Association of New York State Dutchess-Columbia Branch	246 Church St. Poughkeepsie, NY 12061	914: 452-0160	Columbia, Dutchess
American Lung Association Of New York State Eastern Mohawk Branch	8 Mountain View Avenue Albany, NY 12205	518: 459-4197	Schenectady, Schoharie, Saratoga, Montgomery
CONSTITUENTS:			
American Lung Association of New York State	8 Mountain View Avenue Albany, NY 12205	518: 459-4197	
Brooklyn TB and Lung Association	293 Schermerhorn Street Brooklyn, NY 11217	212: 624-8531	Kings
New York Lung Association	22 East 40th Street New York, NY 10016	212: 889-3370	Bronx, New York, Richmond
Queensboro Lung Association	159-29 90th Avenue Jamaica, NY 11432	212: 526-2557	Queens